Amusements and Ricenngs Co-Night.

ADISON SQUARE THEATRE—"H. M. S. PINEFORE."

ADISON SQUARE THEATRE—"H. M. S. PINEFORE."

AN FRANCISCO MINGTRELS' OPERA HOUSE—" Salsbury's Troubadours."

TARDARD THEATRE—"H. M. S. PINEFORE."

UNION SQUARE INNATHE—"Horrors."

WALLACK'S THEATRE—"Mise Gwilt."

BRICAN ART GALLERY-Exhibition. ROSTER & BIAL'S—Concert. MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—Concert. NEW-YORK AQUARIUM—Day and Evening.

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# New-York Daily Eribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

MONDAY, JUNE 9, 1879.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-Solovieff has been sentenced to death for attempting to shoot the Czur. === The Boundary Conference has decided adversely to the Liberians. - Nubienne won the Grand Prize of Paris; 12 horses ran. The eruption of Mount Etna has almost ceased. - The Orange Free State favors the freedom of the Transvani. contact Cetywayo has again applied for terms of

DOMESTIC. -It is rumored that General Manderson he eleins to be a grandson of Sir Hugo DeLac has given his testimony in the Kellogg-Spofford case; the witnesses so far have damaged Mr. Spofford more than they have helped him. General Rice is in Washington to consult with Ger eral Ewing. - The Rev. Dr. Malcolm, a Baptist elergeman, was confirmed in the Episcopal church at Newport yesterday with his wife, son and daughter.

CONGRESS .- The Senate was not in session on Saturday. \_\_\_ The House passed the joint resolution approving of the issue of rations to the yellow fever sufferers last year, and then took up the bill to increase the appropriations for the postal service; there was opposition to an increase of the pay of the letter-carriers, but the increase was voted, and a substitute for the bill, containing that provision. was passed.

CITY AND SUBURBAN .- Keeper Adams is in custody charged with causing the death of the convict Spyder. - The Kalbfleisch chemical factory in Brooklyn was damaged \$25,000 by fire yesterday. A great multitude went to Coney Island. President Bruff has been enjoined from carrying on the rapid transit work . Anti-Tax many Aldermen are preparing a reapportionment reheme to injure Republicans. \_\_\_ Judge Blatchford decided formally for the defendant in the legal-tender case Saturday. - The Atlantic Yacht Club had a very successful regatta, Rosalie, Ferida, Wilful, Baronet and Dan K. wor the Jerome Park races. - Kennedy outrowed Lee at Greenwood Lake. - Gold value of the legal-tender silver dollar (4121g grains), 87.43 cents. Stocks active and higher in some cases, but

generally dull and lower, closing irregular. THE WEATHER .- TRIBUNZ local observations indicate warmer and clear or partly cloudy weather. Thermometer yesterday: Highest, 77"; lowest, 55°; average, 6614°.

Persons leaving town for the season, and Summer travellers, can have THE DAILY TRIBUNE mailed to them, postpaid, for \$1 per month, the address being changed as often as desired.

In addition to refusing to wear the fes or hoist the Ottoman flag, Aleko Pacha has anpointed only two Turks in filling sixty-two offices which were in his gift as Governor of East Roumelia. The Porte, of course, threatens to call this refractory official to account, but on reconsideration it will not be likely to provoke a quarrel which would reawaken the hate smouldering in the breast of Bulgaria.

Middlesex will take a conspicuous place among New-Jersey counties for losses by breaches of official trust. The examination of the books of the County Collector for the five years ending with May, 1878, shows a deficiency of \$14,000, which has since been increased, during the incumbency of the Collector's son-in-law, to \$30,000. Both men are under arrest, and in New-Jersey that implies a good deal.

Three important bills respecting savings banks have been signed by the Governor; one is the bill authorizing savings banks to invest in District of Columbia 3-65s, and two effect much-needed reforms in the system. It will now be possible for the Superintendent to force a delinquent or corrupt trustee out of a Board by legal process instead of being compened to use moral coal business of the business of moral coal business of the business of

wise to close up a solvent but failing bank, to do so without having a receiver appointed, who never sifts money without managing to keep some of the nuggets. With these two acts as supplementary to the General Law of 1875, savings bank depositors must be considered well protected.

The bolt in the National party of Ohio is a mutiny of the brigadiers. The line stand firm, while the leaders are auxious to go where they can be bought. A Columbus letter shows that the call for a new convention at Toledo is the work of the men who wished to effect a union with the Democrats during the recent conventions, but who did not dare to execute their plans in the face of the overwhelming hostile sentiment of their followers. These latter are ignorant, and honest in their ignorance, and will hear of no such thing as a coalition. Whereupon the brigadiers call a new convention, where, no doubt, General Ewing will be indorsed for a consideration, and indorsed-wonderful to relate-upon the ground that the platform upon which General Piatt was nominated demands too much inflation. There have been some grimly humorous features in recent Ohio campaigns, but surely there was never before such a combination of the sublime and the ridiculous as the appearance of General Samuel F. Cary as the champion of the public honor and the stern opponent of radical inflationists.

The new Louisiana troupe is by all means the best that has appeared in Washington. It's what a certain distinguished personage once called "a regular knock-down o' talent," and the proportion of "end men" is positively dazzling. The balancing of affidavits with sworn denials, and sworn statements with affidavits taking everything back, is performed with the highest professional skill. If any witness, by any possibility, gets ahead of himself by one affidavit more on one side than on the other, he recovers his equilibrium very promptly. Certainly there never were a more impartial set of witnesses, than these amiable children of the South who swear one another all to pieces in the committee-room, and then sally forth, arm in arm, and suffused with one brilliant smile, to see the sights of Washington. Neither Mr. Spofford nor Mr. Keilogg can complain that any one of these gay and blooming affiants has not done his very best for both sides of the case and bestowed his testimony, with his smiles, equally upon the just and unjust. If it be at all appropriate-which it really doesn't seem to be-to sum up, in cold and chilling prose, the details of this sparkling performance, we might note that of four witnesses who came on to Washington as Mr. Spofford's men, one was not called at all, because Mr. Spofford was afraid the testimony would be against him; another has testified that he was offered by Mr. Spofford a place in the Custom House in return for favorable evidence; and another that he received \$500 to vote for Mr. Spofford for Senator, not for Mr. Kellogg. This leaves the Louisiana claimant one witness, with a budget of hearsay. If Mr. Spofford is at all discouraged by the outcome, he might try his troupe in comic opera, for which it seems to be eminently fitted.

#### RAILROAD COMBINATIONS.

There is reason to believe that the era of prostration, bankruptcy of corporations and destruction of values has come to an end. After it must come, in the nature of things, an era of recuperation, repair and rebuilding. Every day the evidence increases that the day of genuine improvement, and of financial and industrial reconstruction, has at last commenced.

The pooling arrangement between the trunk is to be expected. Nor do the shipments of firmed as United States Judge. \_\_\_\_ John DeLacy, lines has been regarded with distrust, for two specie during the week, which amounted to successful graduates receive situations as reasons; during long years of prostration, the stress of necessity has driven the companies to break every arrangement, sooner or later; and it is not yet understood that the new plan of arbitration differs essentially from all previous arrangements. The shrewdest railroad men and students of the problem of transportation have agreed that this method offers greater hope of permanence and success than any other yet devised. During the past week the five roads from St. Louis to the eastward have also agreed upon rates corresponding with those arranged by the trunk lines for Chicago business. Thus, we believe, the quarrel between the Chicago and Alton and the other roads from St. Louis westward is now the only "war" for which some settlement taking effect to-day has not been devised. Of the permanence or efficacy of these settlements it can only be said, as yet, that the controlling roads seem now to be convinced of a fact known long ago to all observers, namely, that they are throwing away millions yearly so long as they fail to place their agents and connections under definite and effective control in the sale of transportation, and they have therefore consented to a system of arbitration which has been found effective in almost every other

form of commercial strife. In connection with this subject also the pooling arrangement between the Cleveland. Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis and the Wabash Railroads becomes important. These roads, taking freight from the Mississippi at St. Louis, and from the most productive corn-growing region of the Northwest, to Lake Erie, have not only deprived each other of prosperity by their extreme rivalry, but have been potent in forcing downward the through rates on other trunk lines. It is of benefit, therefore, not only to those roads, but to all the main lines, that an agreement has been reached for a division of earnings, and the benefit will be the greater when these roads are placed in direct connection with the Erie. As to this connection, it is significant that Mr. Keene, who is a director and large owner in the Cleveland Road, has been invited and has consented, at the desire of the London trustees, to become one of the Erie Board, and the arrangement will be made at the next meeting. This is an indication that his large interest in these roads is expected to be permanent, and that the two will be harmonized, the more as President Jewett. Mr. Welsh, of the Eric Purchasing Committee, and others interested in the Erie, are already directors in the Cleveland Road.

Another important consolidation of interests was recently mentioned as the object of President Gowen's trip to Europe. It is stated that a formal lease of the New-Jersey Central Road by the Philadelphia and Reading is so far arranged that it requires only the assent of the English creditors and owners of the Reading. If so, it will probably be effected. For the two roads can be operated as one with advantage to both, and can thus secure important through traffle in connection with the Baltimore and Ohio, a large expansion of the coal business of both roads, and an enormous gions to Williamsport. To break this threatening opposition, it is known that the Standard Oil Company has recently been purchasing largely of the stock of the New-Jersey Central, and it has been believed that persons interested in the Penusylvania Railroad had part in these purchases. It is easy to see why that road may wish to prevent a diversion of oil business from the Standard monopoly, or a completion of the Baltimore and Ohio route avail if Mr. Gowen can effect a lease of the New-Jersey Central.

It is often asked "how a lease of one bank-'rupt road by another of the same sort can "help either." The old fable of the bundle of | 9.5 per cent at Baltimore; 12.9 per cent at Cinsticks which no one could break, though each stick could be easily broken separately, ought to be read once mere. If two roads have rained each other by excessive competition, both may prosper if either leases the other. And whenever each can control a large business for both, if united, which neither can by itself get for the whole distance, union may make both profitable. These principles apply merce and industry. to all the important consolidations and combinations proposed, though in each case it may be a question to be answered only by experience, whether the gain in business will suffice to give fair profit to both companies.

#### BUSINESS AND BONDS.

The anticipations of croakers have again been set at naught. The bank statement shows that the depletion of the reserve has stopped, and that an increase has begun. Foreign and domestic trade continue to increase satisfactorily, and the fear of a prolonged strike in the iron works at Pittsburg has vanished. Important steps have been taken toward the reconstruction and strengthening of leading railroads which have been in difficulties Since the panic, and the pooling arrangement of the trunk lines has been so extended that the prospects of its success are increased. It is not strange that men in business hesitate to place full confidence in the recovery that has commenced. The marts are full of men in whom past mistakes and failures have bred chronic sourness, and who are unable to believe that prosperity has come to anybody because it has not come to them. One of the shrewdest of merchants once said: "I never "trust the judgment of a man who has "failed, not because fallure proves that his "judgment was bad, but because nine times out of ten it makes a mind unable "to judge soundly thereafter." The exaggerated rule has some basis of fact. Moreover, there have grown up during the period of destruction a set of operators and writers who are unfit for a period of rebuilding and revival; who cannot yet comprehend that things do not always tend downward; who mistake the force of habit for reasoning; and who think it absurd to believe that times are really getting better. So long as the influence of such men lingers, business will not be in danger of over-confidence, and a frequent presentation of the facts will be needed to revive a reasonable hopefulness. Credit is due to Secretary Sherman for ar-

resting the sale of certificates in Eastern cities, and the depletion of reserves has now ceased. The increase in surplus reserve announced on Saturday was \$940,376, but it is known that about \$6,000,000 in legal-tenders went out of the Treasury into the banks near the close of the week, the effect of which was but little seen in the statement of averages. Instead of an increase of \$1,031,400 in legaltenders, an exact statement of condition on Saturday would have shown a much larger gain. The currency drawn out for purchase of certificates in other places has now begun to return hither rapidly, and the usual accumulation of reserve during the Summer \$270.873 gold and \$903.092 41 silver, warrant apprehension. The shipment of silver is no more to be regretted than any other exports of merchandise, for the silver, if retained, does not serve as money. The small shipment of gold, as the rate of exchange proves, was not due to the needs of foreign trade, but either to a desire of some operators to occasion alarm, or to the fact that the comparative rates of interest happened for the moment to favor such a step. In the present condition of foreign trade nothing can cause important exports of specie except such heavy importations of American securities as would quickly push upward their prices in London, and thus apply a natural check to the movement. The money market was easy on Friday and Saturday, with prospect of greater abundance hereafter.

No important change has occurred in the bond market, which, though more steady and stiff, awaits the funding of the \$10 certificates. This operation begins to-day, and will soon show what part of the reserved four per cent bonds is to go to banks and holders of trust funds. The feeling that such imperative demands may have been largely met by purchases of the certificates tends, for the moment, to check purchases of bonds. The Controller reports that he now has \$32,252,950 in called bonds as security for circulation, and these must be replaced by four per cents not yet purchased, or the circulation of banks failing to do so must be surrendered. Some of the banks, in order to frighten holders of four per cent bonds into selling cheap, are threatening that a reduction of \$20,000,000 in circulation will be made. This it will be time enough to believe when the event occurs. But the fact that the bank circulation is steadily increasing-it gained more than \$1,000,000 in May-shows that if any of the banks see fit to retire, others to a larger amount will be eager to increase their circulation, for the demand for notes and the opportunity to use circulation with profit are not diminishing, but increasing. The amount of called bonds still held by trustees, officers of courts, and others who are obliged to keep trust funds in United States bonds, though not precisely ascertainable, is known to be large, so that no lack of demand for the four per cents seems likely to occasion depression in the markets

before the maturity of calls in July. The market for other bonds and stocks has had a reaction, partly because investors have hoped to get United States bonds at lower prices, partly because of the temporary adcance in rates of interest, and partly through the efforts of operators who have labored to depress prices in order to buy more cheaply. Among buyers of the smaller sort, there has been not a little realizing of profits. The fact that prices have yielded so little, under all these influences, shows that large purchases by permanent investors have continued, and as to nearly all securities that have real or supposed value, it is observed that large orders to buy are quickly brought out by a yielding in prices as would have seemed insignificant a year ago. The prospect of crops at the West

great strike at Pittsburg and its ending were alike evidence that both masters and men understand that a permanent improvement in the iron business has commenced. The exchanges here last week amounted to \$472,-828,089, an increase of 26.3 per cent in comparison with exchanges of the first week of June, 1878, and no part of this can be attributed to sales of stocks, which were smaller last week than a year ago. During the month of May, the exchanges into this city. But these efforts will be of no creased in the aggregate 40.6 per cent, in comparison with May of last year, and over 31 per cent after deduction for stock operations; 19.5 per cent at Boston; 26.5 per cent at Phitadelphia; 22.6 per cent at Chicago; cinnati; 17.2 per cent at St. Louis; 9.4 per cent at San Francisco; and 60.2 per cent at Louisville. So great an increase at all the larger cities could not occur without a general and great improvement in business. In short, it is a proof that the advocates of honest money and resumption were not mistaken in anticipating as the result a genuine revival of com-

#### EXAMINATION WEEK.

Inis week of the year is the time which tries the souls of the young people. In every place where they are taught, from the University down to the clap-boarded schoolhouse in the Western village, they are going through examinations in order to decide whether they shall pass into a higher class in the Fall term. A small matter to older folks, but a question as urgent as life and death to these boys and girls, who, after all, comprise more than one-half of our population. There can be no doubt that the grade of scholarship is higher for our children than it was for ourselves. Very few middle-aged pecple can remember that they ran any risk of brain-fever in preparing themselves for their future work in life. They were shoved along somehow, and graduated, if clever, with honor; if absolute dunces, still with the coveted sheepskin to brandish at the world.

With every year the effort grows stronger to raise our schools to the level of those of Europe, but the effort confines itself, usually, to the severity of these examinations. The pupil is required to prove that he has thoroughly mastered the difficulties over which he has passed before he can take a step forward. Of course this plan is better for the reputation of the institution, and, in one way, for the pupil himself. School and scholar show to the world that they are not shams. But in another way the influence of these searching examinations is not good. In the first place, the whote work of the year is too often made subservient to them, and not to the real object of education-the de-Velopment of the pupil's mind. His aim is "to pass," not "to learn." The teacher may have (though he has not always) intelligence enough to see that each individual among his scholars should be guided differently. This boy's talents and character fit him for commerce; that one was born with the tastes and keen-eyed analytic ability which qualify him for science; another has the imagination and breadth and lack of physical strength which indicate that his path should tion of the inmates to be made, and provide can pay no attention to these hints which Nature has given; the pupils must be marched in a body, keeping step to step, through the same text-books, up to the awful problem of "passing," or getting through school. That, and that alone, is made the object of all

their education. Again, such undue importance is given to this matter that the strain is too great on nervous, sickly boys and girls. Cramming goes on for weeks beforehand. The child exaggerates the danger of failure, though this is not possible in the public schools where the teachers, and their livelihood depends on this ordeal. Last Spring a young girl in Philadel phia, having failed in her examination, became insane, so great had been the strain on her nervous system, and readers will not have forgetten the poor lads who committed suicide in the previous Fall from the same cause. The teacher of one of the best normal schools lately stated frankly that "our system is meant only for clever boys. It requires ex-'ceptional ability and toughness-impudence, 'if you choose-to carry a lad through. As for your lame ducks-sickly, sensitive, dull "lads-they must go down." It was evidently his opinion that they ought to go down, and the fault of American education, as a rule, is that most teachers agree with him.

Unfortunately, the majority of parents are the fathers of these despised, dull, commonplace lads. Very probably they have won only a low grade in this week's examination, and just now, added to the sting and mortification of disgrace, they are suffering from the terror of reproaches at home. There are plenty of admirers to applaud the triumphant clever lads, but THE TRIBUNE has a word to say for the boy who did not win the prize. If he failed from laziness, make his disgrace as heavy as you choose; but if the lad did his best, and yet was thrust down to the foot of the class, take courage. There's good stuff in him; don't tramp it out under your contempt. Industry and honest endeavor will not always make a boy Dax in mathematics or Virgil, but there are higher prizes in the world which they are sure to gain. If you are convinced that Nature has not fitted him to win in this race, enter him in another. Find out for yourself the sterling qualities which he has, and cultivate them. If he have a sound judgment, upright principles and a good heart. the world is full of roads leading straight upward for him, in which text-books play only a small part.

## THE DUNKARDS.

During last week the Dunkards, or as they now eall themselves, German Baptists, held their national annual conference, choosing, very wisely in this hot weather, the beautiful valley of the Shenandoab, in which to meet. Rockingham County, Va., is just now "fair as the garden of the Lord," with rich wheat fields, fruit orchards and country lanes white and rosy with dogwood and sweetbrier. The Dunkards have settled on farms or built their quiet villages all through this fertile valley. stretching up and down, choosing shrewdly the rich bottom-lands which lie between the Alleghanies of Pennsylvania, Maryland and East Tennessee. Wherever they go they carry thrift, peace and plenty with them. They are usually skilful farmers and dairymen, are as close and honest in dealing as the Quakers, refuse like them to fight or take an oath, and wear, also, a dress given up by the rest of the world a century ago. The men, with their patriarchal beards, buttoniess coats, and wide-runmed hats, and the women in their prim chocolate-colored mountains in West Virginia and Maryland

gowns with dainty white lawn caps and crossed neck-handkerchiefs, are a picturesque feature of the This quaint, ancient sect has increased slowly but steadily in numbers and wealth during the last few years. The attendance at the Conference last week was reckoned at nine thousand. The leading preachers of the denomination were present. Temporary houses were erected, and the whole affair

worshippers made it more sober and reverent than the ordinary camp-meeting usually is. In one marked respect these German Baptists differ from other sects. Their elergymen receive no salaries, supporting themselves. like St. Paul, by the labor of their own hands. The gospel is with them a free gift. The religious body known in Maryland and the West as the Omish is a branch of this church. differing but in trivial matters from the parent stem. Like the Dunkards, they are a peaceable, hardworking, God-fearing people.

#### A PAIR OF CONSPIRATORS.

Alexander Solovieff, who attempted to assassinate the Emperor of Russia on the 14th of April last, has been found guilty, and has been sentenced to be hanged. He seemed to have acted upon his sole personal responsibility, and not to have been the agent of any conspiracy. In fact, he has been disowned even by the Revolutionary Committee, which has kindly announced its intention of letting the Czar entirely alone. All the madness of the time appears to have been concentrated in Solovieff, who upon his trial declined to be defended, acknowledged the deed for which he was condemned, and chaved in a firm though dignified manner. He will undoubtedly be hanged.

M. Bianqui, at Paris, the well known agitator, has been more fortunate, having received a pardon. He was sentenced to death by the Government of National Defence in 1871. Having escaped, he was rearrested March 17 of that year, and was not, therefore, engaged in the operations of the Commune, which began March 18. M. Blanqui has been imprisoned twenty-one times in as many different orisons, having always been a radical of the Radicals. He is seventy-four years old. He figured in the revolutionary troubles of 1830, 1839 and 1848. He was first condemued to death as far back as 1840. It was he who founded the Société Republicaine Centrale, and for this he received a sentence of five years' imprisonment in 1861. He seems to be fated to die in his bed, for over and over again he has been in danger of a violent death at the hands of the law and has es-A good life of M. Louis Auguste Blanqui would

be a remarkable publication. Here is a man of good education who has been perpetually comple mised since 1827. He appears to have been equally opposed to all governments, whether royal, imperial democratic. As soon as he got out of one prison he organized a new conspiracy, and got into another. The chances are that he will soon be in prison again. Neither the happiness of the human race nor social advancement can result from the spasmodic exertions of men of the Blanqui and clovieff type. While they have accomplished nothing desirable, they have not failed to do a great deal of mischief. It is true that a bad Government gives them their opportunity, but there is no evidence that they would be peaceful and orderly under a good one. The bees would still be in their bonnets and the daggers in their hands.

The condition of the poor-houses in some of our States has long been a repreach to our civilization. In too many instances, they breed pauperism instead of curing it, contaminate the innocent and unfortunate by close contact with the vile and the indolent, and by neglecting to provide proper barriers between the sexes, give rise to grave evils. Our State Board of Charities has finally taken the subject in hand, and President Letchworth has submitted an exhaustive report upon the poor-house as it is and as it should be. This provides plans and diagrams, and makes many common-sense suggestions, to obviate the evils apparent in existing poor-houses, to give such an arrangement of buildings as will make discipline and good order possible, enable a proper classifier be that of the scholar. But the teacher thorough drainage, sewerage, etc. While there are a few good poor-houses in the State, the report states that there are also few which would not profit by the suggestions made, and that there are many which sadly need improvement in these particulars. The Board of Charities will furnish the report, which has just been printed, to county officials on application. It is to be hoped that its teachings will bear fruit,

In speaking of the death of Mr. Garrison. The London Times says : " For a single life to have witnessed the overthrow of the institution of slavery was an enviable distinction "; but The Times adds ; To emancipate the spirit of the negro population of the Southern States is a work of many lives and several generations," It might have been more judiciously comprehensive to have included the white population in this suggestion. found both classes equally unprepared for the new social arrangements. Thus far the balance of good onduct, of thrift, industry and obedience to the laws, does not appear to have been overwhelmingly apon the white side. The suggestion of The Times. so far as it indicates the necessity of a rational patience, is a good one. We cannot crowd the work of fifty years into five. But the great social change can be carried on without violence, personal oppression and bloodshed; and what we have had of these is clearly not attributable to the blacks.

## POLITICAL NOTES.

The David Davis " boom " was a boomerang.

Tilden begins to feel an interest in politics again Congress will resume its work of self-slaughter Your Uncle Dick retires with an immortal reputa-

ti on as a strategist. Ben Hill hesitates in his speech considerably-

Something more substantial than Ewing's wind will be required to elect him Governor.

The Democrats will turn and rend one another presently. That will be true patriotism.

The Ohio Democrats are whistling boisterously to stimulate their courage, but with slim success Americus Vespucius Rice suspects he is too great

a man to play second fliddle to Ewing. With less Thurman should endeavor to grasp the fact that e does not answer Conkling's towering arguments by accusing him of towering conceit.

Governor Bishop, of Ohio, is spending atl his spare time promoting Democratic harmony by rejoicing in the overthrow of "the Boss"—John G. Thompson.

The Shermans can afford to be indifferent to the Ohio election. Foster is said to be Sherman's caudidate, and Ewing is General Sherman's brother-in-A hallot-hox pierced by a havenet is a favorite

Democratic transparency. If a negro were substituted for the ballot-box the party's creed would be ore accurately displayed. Mr. Dorsheimer says he approves of the nomina-

tion of Ewing, soft-money and all, because the money question has been settled by resumption. That is a currous reason for supporting a man whose ambition is to defeat resumption. Somebody with an unpleasant memory recalls the

age of a bill through the Legislature a few years ago, making it a penitentiary offence for we men to organize societies for solf-protection. The ingenious suicide who rigged up a machine

fact that General Ewing, of Ohio, sought the pass-

which killed him in four different ways, by polson abooting, breaking his skull with an iron bar and drowning, seems to have been taken by the Democratic party for an example. The Eastern Democratic editor has had a good

nany tough jobs lately, but nothing to compare with that of pretending to be pleased with the work of the party in Ohio. After declaring for years that vas not a representative Democrat, it is hard to accept him as one at such short notice.

Take him all in all, Wade Hampton is about the best of the brigadiers, and yet if he had been a fullsized man he never would have been moved to say in the Senate of the United States: "The South has no apology to make for the past." The fact that no one has asked the South for any apology is enough to have made the words stick in the throat of a

"You misunderstand us," said a Southerner. "To be sure, nothing has been done about the forty niggers killed at Hamburg, as you say, and nobody has been punished for the sudden death of Judge Chisolm, who now, really you know, had to be

Johnston, a Confederate, magnanimously move that Congress adjourn over Decoration Day?"

What became of the Hendricks agents who were said to have been in attendance at the Ohio Democratic Convention? If they were there to help kill off Thurman they were not needed, for the local operators did that job so thoroughly that they nearly killed the whole party at the same time. Whatever the result in October, it will be an anti-Hendricks one.

"Let's bury the hatchet," said Governor I

Let's bury the hatchet," said Governor B.

) (Ohio to Thompson, the doughty John G.;

Such lighting inside the party to see
Rejoices your Uncle Bishop not."

Agreed," said John G., "I'm a generous foe,"
And then, as he fell 'neath the Governor's blow,

'Ouch! nurder! you've buried the hatchet, I know—
You've buried it right in my top-knot!"

The Greenback leaders in Washington do not seem disposed to accept Ewing as a candidate who should receive the votes of their party. Gillette. the Greenback Congressman from Iowa, says Ewing has never been able to leave the Democratic party to vote with the Nationals, and can't, therefore, ex-pect the Nationals to leave their party to vote for him. This is close logic, and has a flavor of sound wisdom about it, too. The Warner Silver bill has been laid seide till

December, but the responsibility for its delay cannot be taken by the Democratic party. The Democratic House passed it, and the Democratic cancus made it a party measure. Only pity for the agony of the Kastern members of the party deprived the President of the privilege of vetoing it. The Democratic party is sufficiently committed to it to preserve intact its creed of "ciphers, tissue-bailots, cheap money, repudiation and revolution."

Mr. Foster made a neat point on the Democrats in his serenade speech at Columbus a few days ago. Speaking of the hallabaloo in the Democratic Convention over the one negro delegate, he said : "One thing that our Democratic friends for many years abhorred above all others was the niggers. Why, when we undertook to put the colored man in the field and make a soldier out of him, our Democratic friends said: 'That won't do. Our white soldiers won't stand it, and besides that he smells so badly he will never make a soldier.' What a wondrous difference, what a wondrous effect it has upon the smell of the colored man to have his vote for the Democratic ticket. It purifies at once,

### PERSONAL.

The Pope is suffering greatly from rheumaism. Cardinal Newman has had congestion of the ungs, and is unable to travel.

Prince Labanoff, now Russian Ambassador Turkey, is to replace Count Schonvaloff in London. ount Sabouroff, now Minister at Athens, goes to Con-Senator Wade Hampton's popularity in his

ntive region may perhaps be estimated by the reported answer of a young person who recently came up for echool examination. Sile was asked "Who discovered America I" and promptly repiled: "Mr. General Wade LONDON, June 8 .- The London correspondent

The Manchester Guardian says: " The University of Oxford will confer the degree of D. C. L. on Lord Duferin, Bridsh Ambassador to Russia; the Right Hon, Silliam Henry Smith, First Lord of the Admiralty, and san Tourgeued, the Russian novelist." The first Marquis of Abercorn liked punc-

nality, and once having invited a party to dinner at 3 clock precisely, sat down to table at that hour with he one guest who had arrived. About 6 the visitors egan to drop in; his Lordship was at dinner. No applicate was made. They seated themselves in awkand confusion, looked at their watches, and took dinper. The still more fashionable and refined portion of the assembly arrived about 7, and instead of dinner were served with coffee. The Marquis was, perhaps, hardly polite, but he was eminently reasonable.

Mr. Poore recalls a cutting rebuke adamistered by Charles Summer to Senators who persisted a talking while he was on the floor. He was speaking in arraignment of the Grant administration. Mr. Carpen er left his seat and went to that of Mr. Conkling with chem he was chatting, when Sumner paused, and pointrence committee before me has agreed, will it please make its report, that I may proceed." The galleries routed, and Mr. Carpenter returned to his seat, leaving the great Massachusetts Senator a clear field.

John King is a remarkable newsboy who as just given 2,500 valuable books to the Cincinnati Public Library. He is thirty-nine years old, and has been since he was seventeen a hopeless cripple, the reacit of several accidents. The one delight of his life is reading, and with his hard earnings he has continually ought books, and books of the best sort. He lives roughly, having few comforts, and finding all his happiness in his beloved volumes. "I will never stop buying books," he says, " so long as there are cheap book-stalls and I have a little money and strength enough to get to them. But I shall buy fewer books than heretofore, knowing as I do now how fast they accumulate, and I shall be still more careful in selecting them. Whatever books I may collect between now and the time of my death shall follow the first lot into the Public Library."

The London papers announce the death of Mr. James Adams, one of Mr. Edison's representatives in Europe. Originally a cabin-boy, in which position be shipped from his native country, S offand, and afterwards a sailor, he settled in the United States and be came night-watenman to Mr. Edison, who appears to have speedily discovered the aptitude, the i and the unturing energy of his watchman, Mr. Adams was only thirty-three, but had obtained a pecuniary in terest in Mr. Edison's inventions, and was his trusted representative in all matters connected with the me-chanical arrangements of the inventions and their appli-cation. A few months are Mr. Adams was displaying Mr. Edisou's loud-speaking tole home in Lumbard-st., and was enthusiastic as to its future.

The statement that Mr. Lincoln and the ate General Satelds came near fighting a duet as rivals for the hand of Miss Todd is corrected in favor of a os picturesque tale. Miss Todd and a young lady friend, together in a foolish frolic, prepared and had printed in a Springfield paper what was meant to be a any, but which was really a bitterly sarcastic criticism upon the personal appearance and awkward man-ners of young Shields, who was then Auditor of the tate. Shields immediately demanded the name of the other, tareatening to hold the editor " personally reponsible" if it were not given him. A council was moned, and Lincoln, who was engaged to Miss Todd, med the authorship of the edily article. Shields sent a challenge, which was immediately accepted by oin, who chose broadswords as the weapons. meeth, who chose broadswords as the weapons, neids's friends remonstrated, holding that Libecin as so much taller than his adversary that that weapon ave him undue advantages; and this disagreement led hally to the bloodless settlement of the quarrel. Charles Baudelaire, the famous French poet,

s cleverly described by M. Cladel, who says that Baude aire used to work in his shirt sleeves. A soft, purple slik cravat, with black stripes, carelessly tied, floated ound his robust and well formed neck, of which this delicate genius was so proud. Clean shaved and shining like a new sixpense, he delighted in his vast canvass iress, as white as snow and of a very old-fashioned cut. His hair was long, alightly wavy, and gray; his large, relligent eyes were "profound and black as night;" his hands, with their fine, rosy nails, were those of it patrician. He was a most careful writer, spending hours in crasing and interlining, and in seeking words in the lexicous expressing the exact shade of meaning he wished to convey. He held that purely literary workmen ought always to flud the absolute expression or else give up the pen. He would not permit phrases which were wanting in force or exactitude, and did not adapt hemaelves to the hica as gloves do to the skin. It see ord he wanted did not exist then he sought to invent His knowledge of tougues was remarkable; to him ost living languages were as familiar as most dead anguages

LONDON, June 8 .- The new Governor of New outh Wales, Lord Augustus Loftus, sailed yesterday for New-York with his family. He will proceed over land to San Francisco, and take the steamer which leaves there July 7. He will reach Sydney in time for the opening of the International Expesition.

## GENERAL NOTES.

Dr. Weimar, a well-known physician of St. Petersburg, who commanded a medical detachequipped by the Czarevna in the late Russo-Turkish war, has been arrested on the charge of supplying Solovich with the revolver used by him in his attempt on the life. of the Czar. At his examination he said that the revolver was handed to him for transmission to Solovical by a person whose name he is not in a position to men-

There was an archery accident on the colege green at Annapolis on Wednesday. A party of ties and cadets were practising at the targets. Cadet Jordan, of Maine, had bow and arrow in hand and was preparing to take aim. Cadet Winterhalter, of Michican, stood before the target talking to a lady. Cadet Jordan told him to get out of the way. playfully, "Here, shoot at me !" "Well," was the response, "Ill shoot over your head." He did not intend to shoot, but the arrow slipped from his hand and struc-his friend on the right eye, plereting the ball and forcing it out. The poor fellow fell headlong to the ground, and the probability is that he will lose the eye. His friend is heart-broken.

Edward Parr, an extremely violent old wretch,